

THE BULLETIN,

Bolivar, Tenn.

G. W. ARMISTEAD, Editor & Prop'r.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

The even bill has been tabled.

The local option bill was defeated by a vote of 31 to 29, twelve members not voting.

REV. W. S. DOAK, of East Tennessee, has been elected as State superintendent of public instruction.

HUNTINGDON has undertaken to connect Memphis with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad system in Virginia.

CHICAGO is taking steps to celebrate the tenth anniversary of her big fire, next fall, and talks of surpassing any display ever made in this country. The idea of celebrating a great calamity is decidedly a new one.

THROUGH the railroads and telegraph lines now in course of construction through central Texas, to connect with Mexico, the long-neglected southwestern states will be raised to a position of primary importance in the Union, politically and materially.

The Charleston News and Courier says: "The trial of E. B. C. Cash, which came to an end on Saturday, is a memorable event in our history. It marks distinctly the close of the period when killing in a duel was no murder in South Carolina; and it casts the shadow of the scaffold over every person who hereafter engages in a duel in this State."

A SOUTHERN representative, when asked the other day why, after opposing in 1860 such appropriations as those of the river and harbor bill from a constitutional point of view, he now supports the same class of appropriations, and even votes the same constitution to sustain his course, replied: "Well, you see, we have come back to our father's house, and want to improve the drainage."

The crop outlook at the northwest, when the ground is frozen to the depth of three feet, is very dreary, but not more so than along the Atlantic coast. There is not a peach bud alive in Delaware; the early wheat is reported killed in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, New York and New England. In this section the planters are behind about two weeks, but the prospect is very fair for the largest cotton crop ever recorded, amounting perhaps to 8,000,000 bales.

ONE of the principal reasons why an extra session of congress is desired by the new premier and other leading republicans is that the voters of the country, and especially those at the west, fully appreciate the fact that the veto of the funding bill passed by the XLVth congress is now costing the country \$1,000,000 a month. Even those republican patriots, who filibustered so adroitly against the democrats when they were endeavoring to pass the funding bill, find that in many cases their constituents think \$1,000,000 a month a very high price for the country to pay for the triumph of a coalition of national banks and republicans. Thinking men are also asking why, if a three per cent. loan can be covered forty times over in France, it could not be floated at par in this country, and whether the credit of the United States government is not as good as that of France?

THE MAHONE MOVE.

Senator Mahone stated his position in a recent speech to be this:

He declared the readjusters had never repented any of the funding contracts made by Virginia, but asserted the bill passed in 1871 by the Virginia legislature, and known as the "broker's bill," which had been advocated by his colleague, forcibly repudiated one-third of the debt of Virginia. The readjusters held that two-thirds of the money Virginia borrowed should be paid. The other third belonged to West Virginia, according to every principle of law and equity. Since 1871 the readjusting party had denied to the creditors the war interest, and had proposed to pay the rest in full. Its adversaries had funded that war interest, and proposed to repudiate one-half of that which Virginia was in law and honor bound to pay.

Mahone has a strong following in Virginia among the most substantial people in that State. His followers are among the farming and laboring people, and not in the commercial centers. They are devotedly attached to him, and he possesses a subtle magnetic power to win and hold men and use them as so many machines to further his designs. He is a broad, public spirited man, and is immovable in the presence of opposition. He is a self-made character, and his present elevation is not a gift from the bourgeois democratic element in the State, but a free-will offering of those who defy red-tapeism, bourbonism and bond-holdism.

He was undoubtedly elected as a democrat and by democrats, and his present alliance with the republicans cannot be sustained before his people. We believe he was goaded to take this position, but considerations of expediency should not have led him to act with the opposition.

He may become the nucleus around which an element of considerable strength may rally, and thus form a formidable opposition to the democracy.

THE PROTEST.

It appears, from the Nashville Banner of the 28th inst., that the protestants' plea in another column places the signers in an awkward light before the country. The Banner says:

It comes with a bad grace, the protest from the low-tax party, who have persistently objected to every plan by which the credit and power of the State could be vindicated, since the beginning of the controversy. The State credit democrats, on all the democratic papers have besought them to join in a compromise for a settlement. The democratic party have had the power at any time during the session to have made the compromise. The bondholders asked propositions, but nothing would do them, nothing would influence them to enter a caucus.

After refusing all overtures and all compromises the gentlemen, who hold the honor of the State dearer to themselves than all else, were thrown upon the only and last resource—to join with the republicans and settle the debt. This was all left them, and to refuse the last opportunity would be recreant to their instructions and to the honor of the State. The low-tax party are responsible for it all.

The low-tax element in the State, being in the decided minority, as the combined vote of Hawkins and Wright showed, should have proposed and pushed a compromise just as soon as the 100-3 proposition was offered. They and the State-credit men could have united the party on some agreed basis of settlement, and forced the republicans to come to terms. Even the bondholders asked propositions, and none were given.

The low-tax men, being in a minority, could not rationally expect that the majority would go to them. They should have acted with the State-credit men and forced a lower settlement.

This was their duty, and they will be held responsible for their dereliction. Their course in the premises destroys the force and value of their protest.

We are opposed to the terms of the 100-3 plan, and equally oppose the position of the low-tax party in their stubborn resistance to any compromise and in demanding that their minority views should be adopted by the majority.

If this bill is passed, it is clear that they will be responsible for its passage. We hope yet that some one among them will have the wisdom and patriotism to effect a satisfactory compromise.

THE DEBT SETTLEMENT.

The low-tax element in the legislature has deliberately and steadily widened the breach in the democratic party. They have persistently refused to unite with the State-credit democrats in any effort to compromise this difference. They even refused to unite with the State-credit democrats to elect a democratic senator for Tennessee, and only voted with them when they saw that the republicans had stamped and that a State-credit democrat would be elected without their votes.

They have forced the issue between the acceptance of the pending settlement of the State debt and repudiation. They have resorted to their tactics of vilification and abuse of the State-credit democrats, with the purpose to make campaign capital for the next canvass. They have made it a death struggle between the two elements for the control of the party. They have left no middle ground between repudiation and the pending settlement. They have resorted to assertions known to be false in regard to the action of the State-credit democrats in the legislature, and the very records they rely upon show that their assertions are untrue. There is no choice left for State-credit democrats but to tie themselves to the repudiation hearse or co-operate in this matter with the republicans.

They ignore the action of the August convention and the results of the late election. With a view to the consummation of repudiation, and to drive the State-credit democracy to it, they have, under the edict of their caucus, appealed to their fellows to co-re the senate into their policy, and they accompany the appeal with statements which the records of the legislature show to be untrue. There are a few honorable exceptions among them, but nine-tenths of their number have forced the issue of repudiation on the pending settlement upon the State-credit democrats. With the State-credit democracy it is not any longer a choice of terms of settlement, but it is a choice between going with them as a tail to the repudiation kite or for the pending settlement. The State-credit democracy of Tennessee will not hesitate to accept the gauge of battle, fight it to the death. They have declared war, so let it be war to the knife and knife to the hilt.

JUDGE JOHN V. WRIGHT'S VIEWS.

Judge Wright has published the following relative to the settlement of the State debt: "My opinions as to what could and ought to have been done were very freely and fully expressed during the late canvass for governor. I believed then, and so stated, that in my opinion the creditors would settle at a lower rate than 100 cents. If the State-credit democrats had succeeded I still believe a settlement at a lower rate could have been accomplished, but they were defeated on account of the bolt. As to the interest, three per cent. is certainly as low as we can ask. The proposition is

not what I or those who acted with me desired or expected, but inasmuch as the low-tax element is unwilling to yield anything we must see what is the best we can do. Repudiation in any form is obnoxious to the men with whom I have been acting, and the present proposition is far better than an adjournment of the assembly without any settlement. If that were done the world would regard the State as a repudiation State, and our prospects would be ruined. With the low rate of interest and an increase of wealth, which is certain in my opinion to come, the debt can be settled without onerous taxation. The coupon feature is objected to by many, because it makes the settlement final and binding, so much as it implies a want of faith and confidence in the people of the State. The party with which I acted did not expect this feature to be incorporated in the settlement; but if the people are in earnest about paying the debt and saving the credit of the State, then this feature can do no harm. A very large majority of both parties have decided in favor of a settlement by this legislature. The State-credit democrats occupy a peculiar position, and as they are not in a majority, they cannot control the legislation. They are honorable and earnest men, and are in a position where they can see the situation much more clearly than any outsider, and whatever course their judgment points ought to be sustained, and, in my opinion, will be by the State-credit party."

Gov. HAWKINS appointed his brother commissioner of agriculture, in place of Killebrew.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The dairy and fruit proceeds of East Tennessee are to-day far greater than the wheat crops.

Jackson, Miss., is overrun with tramps, beggars, deaf, dumb and blind men asking for alms.

The temperance question has entered into the political canvass in many towns and counties in Mississippi.

The young ladies of Okolona, Miss., have organized a cooking society, and give regular entertainments to their male friends.

Measles is prevailing at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, Miss. Five students have died of the disease and many are leaving for home.

Alabama has 1060 looms, 55,100 spindles, and manufactures 15,000 bales of cotton into cloth.

The Alabama and Savannah rivers are as high now as has ever been known. The floods are doing a vast amount of damage along the banks of both rivers.

The gold that is flowing into this country from Europe amazes the most sanguine people, but the stream of immigrants staggers belief.

When men take whiskey as medicine in places where its sale is prohibited, there is no danger of their complaining of the dose being too large.

The Uniontown (Ala.) Press says there is one thing that works to the detriment of the farmer—and that is night meetings among the negroes in the spring of the year. It is a constant thing every night; it lasts from dark until daylight, thus rendering him unfit for any labor next day. It is not an unusual thing to see a negro following his plow asleep.

The pistol law has been passed by the general assembly of Arkansas. The penalty for carrying a pistol is fifty dollars fine, and the court has the discretionary power to add imprisonment.

Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, gets \$3,000 salary and traveling expenses, and to meet that a tax of one dollar a head is laid upon every communicant of the Episcopal church of that State.

The First African Baptist church congregation, of Richmond, Va., has paid every dollar of the debt incurred in remodeling their house of worship, which amounted to over \$20,000.

Kansas claims to have more sheep, in proportion to her population, than any State in the union, or any country in the world. The cattle interest is also advancing at a rapid rate, and assuming proportions that are hardly short of the marvelous.

The Spring term of the Echols, Ga., Superior Court convened last Monday and adjourned in a few hours, the grand jury finding only one true bill. It is said the law forbidding liquor selling within four miles of the Court-house has something to do with the size of the docket in that court.

Dean John Buchanan, a bogus diploma vendor, who is now in prison, tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold, and he figures that fully 20,000 bogus diplomas are current in America, and 40,000 more in Europe.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON PRICES.

The downward tendency of cotton prices is filling many minds with perplexity, and there is good sense in the suggestion of a South Carolina correspondent of the New York Bulletin that "it is about time that persons who have much at stake in cotton should begin to take a practical view of the coming crop." The prospects of the coming crop will, before long, have an influence on market prices, and the wiser we cite is not cheerful as to the

condition of things as they now stand. He observes that the long winter has left the ground cold, and that planting will be a month behind the planting of last year, owing to the lateness of the spring and the temperature of the soil. Snow and rain have kept vegetation behind; the beech trees in the writer's neighborhood that last year were blooming on the 1st of March were this year showing only readiness to bloom on the 21st, and on that morning there was a frost. The low lands dry slowly; streams are full, and little dry, warm weather has as yet come to cheer the agriculturist's labors. The effect of all this upon the stand and advance of the crop remains to be seen. The delay is "a fixed fact." Looking to a very different quarter from South Carolina, we find intelligence that may be of moment to the cotton-grower of the lower Mississippi. The Mississippi Valley Lumberman informs us that there is much anxiety along the upper Mississippi owing to the unusually heavy snowfall of the last winter. The melting of this vast body of snow is expected to cause floods which may prove disastrous to the lumber trade. The Lumberman says: "The danger is so imminent that all stand in fear at the probable events of the next sixty days, which will almost certainly run scores if not hundreds of lumbermen. There is now more than double as much water on the 150,000 square miles drained by the waters of the upper Mississippi as there has been since the first settlement at any one time." With such prospects of overwhelming floods in the upper waters, what will be the effect along the lower river and upon the low cotton lands? These are matters to be taken into consideration in judging of the future of cotton prices.

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

The undersigned has on hand for sale the celebrated Jarrett Plows; also the new Avery Plow, manufactured at home and warranted. Prices very low. Call at factory, near railroad.

JOHN SWANSON, Prop'r Bolivar Plow Factory.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A lot of common country cows and calves. Also several grades of Jersey cows and calves. One Jersey Bull, two full blood Cotswold ram yearlings.

Parties desiring to purchase stock will do well to look at these before purchasing elsewhere. Apply to J. W. ALEXANDER.

On Polk Farm, two miles West of Bolivar.

The Reason.

Why, I. W. Harper's Nelson County Whisky is preferred above all other Brands is because it is the most regular and most perfect Product, uncontaminated ever made. A long experience in the manufacture of the Harper large Capital of the Distiller which enables him to hold his Whisky until it has fully matured, together with the fact that the Whisky is bought by and shipped to us, direct from the Distillery accounts for the unvarying satisfaction it has given those best educated to a fine Whisky.

Moore & Harvey, Agents, Bolivar.

D. J. Jones, Agent, Tunns.

Baird & Bro. Agents, Hickory Valley.

J. T. Hayes, Grand Junction, Tenn.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 25, 1881.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... 47.00 to 48.00

SHEEP..... 4.25 to 4.50

HOGS—Live..... 4.00 to 4.25

COTTON—Middling..... 13.75 to 14.00

PLANT—Good to Prime..... 3.25 to 3.50

WHEAT—Good to Choice..... 1.25 to 1.50

CORN..... 80 to 85

PORK—Mess..... 11.00 to 11.25

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON—Middling..... 11.75 to 12.00

REYES—Choice to Fancy..... 4.00 to 4.25

Good to Prime..... 3.50 to 3.75

Native Cows..... 2.25 to 3.00

Cash Cows..... 2.00 to 2.50

HOGS—Common to Select..... 3.00 to 4.10

SHEEP—Common to Choice..... 2.00 to 2.75

Lambs, per head..... 2.00 to 3.00

FLOUR—XXX..... 2.50 to 3.00

WHEAT—Red Winter, No. 2..... 1.25 to 1.50

Red Winter, No. 3..... 1.15 to 1.40

CORN—No. 2, Mixed..... 80 to 85

OATS—No. 2..... 70 to 75

RYE—No. 2..... 70 to 75

TOBACCO—Dark Leaf..... 2.00 to 2.50

Light Leaf..... 1.50 to 2.00

HAY—Choice Timothy..... 10.00 to 12.00

Butter—Cream Dairy..... 15 to 17

Eggs—Fresh (graded)..... 10 to 12

PORK—Standard Mess..... 10.75 to 11.00

Wool—Tuba Washed..... 60 to 65

Unwashed Mixed..... 25 to 30

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4.00 to 4.25

HOGS—Common to Choice..... 3.75 to 4.00

SHEEP—Common to Choice..... 2.50 to 3.00

FLOUR—Extra..... 1.15 to 1.35

WHEAT—No. 2..... 1.05 to 1.25

CORN..... 75 to 80

OATS..... 65 to 70

PORK—Mess..... 10.00 to 10.25

NEW ORLEANS.

FLOUR—High Grade..... 6.50 to 7.00

CORN—White..... 50 to 55

OATS—Choice..... 41 to 45

HAY—Choice..... 20 to 25

PORK—Mess..... 12.00 to 12.25

Wool..... 60 to 65

COTTON—Middling..... 11 to 11.25

MEMPHIS.

COTTON—Middling..... 10 to 10.25

BOLIVAR.

COTTON—Middling 10% Low Middling 9% 1000s—Green 4 to 4.5 cents Dry 12 to 15c 1000s—Brown 3 to 3.5 cents 1000s—Black 2 to 2.5 cents SEED OATS—65 to 70 cts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having administered on the estate of Kathia A. Standly, deceased, and suggested the insolvency of her estate, all persons having claims against deceased will present the same, duly authenticated according to law, to the clerk of the County Court at Hardeman County, Tenn., on or before the 14th day of September, 1881, or they will be barred in law and equity. Persons indebted to said estate will settle with the undersigned.

W. A. STANDLY, Adm'r Kathia A. Standly, dec'd.

March 14, 1881. 3-17-4

Insolvent Notice.

HAVING this day suggested to the Clerk of the County Court of Hardeman County, Tennessee, the insolvency of the estate of W. C. Miller, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to file the same authenticated as the law requires, on or before the 25th day of August, 1881, or they will be barred. W. M. JOHNSON, Administrator.

This 25th February, 1881. 3-1-4

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Hardeman County, Tenn., No. 797 R. D.

The State of Tennessee vs. J. C. Savage, G. M. Savage, Leonidas Bills, Mrs. R. McKimie, T. F. Brooks, and L. B. Adams.

In this cause it appearing from the bill, which is sworn to, that defendants T. F. Brooks and L. B. Adams are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and that an attachment has been issued from this court and levied upon certain real and personal property, as the property of J. C. Savage, to satisfy a judgment obtained by the State of Tennessee against J. L. Simpson and his co-defendants upon his official bond (except J. T. Eubanks, who was not sued), as tax collector for Hardeman County, Tenn., for the year 1874, for the sum of thirty-eight hundred and eleven and 96-100 dollars, besides interest and costs part of said property being same conveyed by J. C. Savage to G. M. Savage by trust deed November 25th, 1878, mentioned in said trust as the household of J. C. Savage, and balance being same conveyed by J. C. Savage to said L. B. Adams, T. F. Brooks and Leonidas Bills by trust deed dated May 25th, 1876, and same mentioned in said trust as 303 and 125 acres. It is therefore ordered that the said Brooks and Adams enter their appearance herein at the Court-house, in the town of Bolivar, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April, 1881, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Bolivar Bulletin, on the 25th day of February, 1881. JAS. FENTRESS, Jr., C. & M. Jno. J. Dupuy and Francis Fentress, solicitors for complainant.

Non-Resident Notice.

State of Tennessee, Hardeman County. WM. McK. Hall vs. W. W. Devers. Attachment.

In this cause it appearing to the undersigned that the defendant, W. W. Devers, is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, and an original attachment having been levied on his property, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Bolivar Bulletin, a newspaper published in the town of Bolivar, for four successive weeks, commencing the said W. W. Devers to appear before me or some other justice of the peace in the town of Grand Junction, Tenn., at my office in the 1st Civil District of said county, on or by the 4th day of August, 1881, and make defense to said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with ex parte. This February 25th, 1881. W. D. McALLIST, J. P., of H. C.

THE BOLIVAR BULLETIN.

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We make a specialty of cheap Bedsteads, Safes, Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, and cheap Coffins, all of which we sell at manufacturing prices; we keep a full assortment of both wood and Metallic Coffins and Caskets at small profit.

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Sales room at present at the Factory, northeast corner Court Square, Bolivar, Tenn. Come and examine our Furniture before you buy elsewhere. We think we can sell you goods cheaper than you ever bought before. We make the goods and can afford to sell them cheap. We also keep some fine Dressing Case Sets, both Walnut and Enamelled.

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